IN SENATE.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Rela-disms, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill for the radius of Samuel A. Belden & Co.

Aless, from the same committee, submitted a repo Afec, from the same committee, submitted adverse re-parts on the memorials of H. Gold Rogers, of Charles D. Antwedson, of J. G. Schwarr, of George Frasier, and of

Ga motion by Mr. ROCKWELL,

Mesoived, That the President of the United States be requanted to furnish, for the use of the Senate, (if not incompations with the public interest,) copies of that part of the correspondence which has not been already furnished between
the Espartment of State and Mr. Marsh, our Minister to Constandinople, relative to the affairs of the Rev. James King.

BILLS PASSED. The following bills were considered and passed:
A tall for the relief of Wm. D. Porter, U. S. Navy.
A bill for the relief of the civil township of Marion,

se county of Mercer, Ohio.

A bill for the relief of John McVey and John McNeelly A bill to provide for the surrender of certain bonds

the State of Indiana held by the United States.

A bill for the relief of James Walsh.

A bill for the relief of Jesse R. Faulkner, of Missouri. An act for the relief of Henry N. Halsted. States of New York.

Am act to provide a pension for Jas. K. Welch. An act for the relief of James M. Lewis.

Sa set for the relief of Albro Trip.

An act for the relief of Henry Lewis, of Indiana.

An act for the relief of Henry J. Snow, of Rome, the State of New York.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Com motion by Mr. GWIN, the Senate proceeded to con dar the bill making appropriation for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1855. Mr. Gwin moved an amendment appropriating \$200,000

for a navy yard at San Francisco, in California; which Mr. Gwin submitted another amendment, to enable the

Mr. Gwin submitted another amendment, to enable the Secretary of the Navy to pay for the use of the steamer at the coast of California, in pursuance of a confirmation made by Captain Dornin, of the United States in Portsmouth, on the 1st February, 1854, \$113,638.

This amendment led to a long debate, and, after being the modified as to say "said sum not to be expended until the Secretary is satisfied that the amount claimed is legally due," the question was taken by yeas and nays and sanisted in the negative: Yeas 11, nays 30.

Other amendments were offered and agreed to, such as increasing the pay of the non-commissioned officers and

increasing the pay of the non-commissioned officers and Mr. MALLORY submitted an amendment, the effect of

which was to enable the President of the United States, within thirty days from the passage of the act, to assembl a board to consist of three captains, two commanders, and two licettenants; which board shall investigate the conduct and character of all the officers of the grade of captains, commanders, and licetenants, passed midshipmen, and masters in the line of promotion, and report, under smart rules and regulations as the Secretary may presente, every officer that said board shall deem incompetitive. The said board to report in separate classes such as said board to report in separate classes such as said be dismissed and such as should be placed out of the line of promotion. No officers to vote or report on Micers of a senior grade.

Immediately upon the report, the Secretary of the Nawy (the President approving) shall cause the same to be dismissed, with six months' sea-service pay; and those reported for withdrawal from the line of promotion to the so withdrawn upon pay which shall not be more than three-fifths nor less than one-fifth of sea-service pay; that passed midshipmen and masters in the line of promotion, so reported in the second class, shall be keeped, and receive one year's sea-service has The tropped, and receive one year's sea-service pay. The productions made in consequence of such dismissals, &c. This amendment led to considerable discussion, in

which Messrs. CASS, BAYARD, GWIN, TOOMBS, MAL-ELERY, and others participated, when the question was taken on its adoption, and decided in the negative, as Children:

YEAS-Messrs. Atchison, Bell, Benjamin, Brodhead Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Gil-Detza, Gwin, Johnson, Jones of Towa, Jones of Tennessee, Maxifary, Rockwell, Sebastian, Seward, Slidell, Thomson of Down Jersey, Wade, Walker, and Weller—22.

MAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bright, Brown, Butler, Gree, Clay, Cooper, Dawson, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Gey-er, Houston, Hunter, Morton, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, set, Toombs, and Toucey-23. Mr. GWIN offered an amendment to strike out the

"thirteen," in the appropriation for the navy at Memphis, Tennessee, and to insert "thirty reaking the amount \$30,000 for that object.

This amendment was discussed by Messrs. GWIN, PEARCE, BELL, JONES, of Tennessee, ATCHISON, smal others, in the course of which some strange disclosares were made as to the mode by which the original law establishing the yard at Memphis was brought

The question having been taken on the amendment, i ided in the negative : Yeas 15, nays 24. Mr. BUSK moved to amend the bill so as to authorize the President of the United States to incorporate into

carry of the late Texas navy, not to exceed eight in This led to a protracted discussion in which Mason MINUSTON, JONES, of Tennessee, RUSK, BAYARD WELLER, and others participated, and the question thursing been taken, it was decided in the negative, as follows:

EEAS-Messrs. Dawson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge

EMAS—Messrs. Dawson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Essancesce, Morton, Pettit, Rusk, Seward, Thompson of Kennacky, and Weller—14.

WAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bright, Chase, Beat, Fitzpatrick, Gillette, Gwin, Hunter, Mallory, Norris, Prant, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Sumner, Thomson of New Nersey, Toombs, Wade, and Walker—22. Mr. RUSK then submitted an amendment, the effect

of which was to pay the officers of the Texas navy from the time of the annexation up to the present period the

This question was taken by yeas and nays, and demiled in the affirmative, as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Benjamin, Brodhead, Cass, Dodge of Iowa,

Escade, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Morton, Stetze, Pratt, Rockwell, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Thompson & Kentucky, Wade, and Weller—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Bright, Brown, Chase, Cooper, Dawson, Plate, Fitapatrick, Gwin, Hunter, Pearce, Slidell, Stuart, Summer, Thomson of New Jersey, Toucey, and Walker—16. Various other amendments were made, when the bill reported to the Senate and the amendments concur

Mr. MALLORY then renewed in Senate the same ment that had been defeated in committee in rela-

Mr. BENJAMIN thought it too important a matter to De wood on when the Senate was so thin.

Mr. STUART moved that the further consideration of

the bill be postponed until six o'clock P. M.; which was and, on motion, the Senate took a recess until six MINNESOTA LAND BILL.

A bill for the relief of John Bronaugh was taken up, to

Tais led to a protracted discussion on questions of

Mr. DOUGLAS moved a substitute re-enacting the Minnesota land bill as itoriginally passed the House, with a clause repealing the law passed. This was rejected: Bana 18, nays 28. Mr. PEARCE's amendment was then adopted, yeas 36

rays 10; and the bill was passed. OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN. Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations

studing, for the reasons therein stated, to place an mentingencies that may arise in our relations with Spain The committee was discharged from the further con sideration of the subject, and their report ordered to be

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. The naval appropriation bill was then taken up, and the mavy was agreed to, and the bill was read a third time

Mr. STUART moved to take up the resolution to ex Mr. GWIN asked the yeas and nays, and the wate stood

The question was then taken on the adoption of the re intion, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

"EAS — Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay,

Brown of Iowa, Douglas, Foot, Houston, Hunter, Jones of

Commessee, Mallory, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pettit, Rusk, Se-

and W. er. 14.

NAI - Mesars, Adams, Bayard, B. II, Benjamin, Bright, Chase, opper, Dawson, Evans, Fessender, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Geyer-lillette, Gwin, Johnson, Pratt, Rockwell, Seward, SlidelBunner, Toombs, and Wade—23.

scutivousiness, and, after a brief session, the doors were

age.
M-WELLER asked the particular point of disagree

the cy of Washington was out of the bill, perhaps the omntee might come to a report.

MrADAMS moved that the Senate recede from that

MrBRIGHT made a statement that the Senate ha put great many important amendments to the bill, and that the committees, after meeting, the Senate had been obligit to yield at least four-fifths of them. This one, becaue of the decided vote of the Senate in its favor, and being great national measure, he was disposed to in

sist o
Mr3WIN had been disposed to recede from the waterworksbut after the statement of Mr. Barent that the
Househad insisted upon an abandonment by the Senate
of founfiths of the amendments, and were then not satisfied, h was determined to fight them upon every one.

agreedo: Yeas 27, nays 19. And hen the committees again met.

At tenty minutes past two the army bill was passed

after being been amended in many instances.

Mr. IUNTER, from the committee of conference of the Senze on the civil and diplomatic bill, submitted a

withstanling the vast amount appropriated by the bill, there were not three Senators who understood from its reading that amendment was retained or what left out.

The question was then taken on concurring in the re-

port, and it was agreed to.

Mr. RUSK, from the committee of conference on the Mr. RUSE, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Heuses on the bill making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department, reported that the committee had been unable to agree. He asked that the Senate again insist, and that a new committee of conference be appointed; which was

The river and harbor bill was returned from the House with the announcement that all the amendments of the Mr. SEWARD moved that the Senate recede from its

ts amendments, and ask a committee of conference. The question was taken on receding from the first amendment, and it was decided in the negative.

refused to recede from any of its amendments, when a committee of conference was appointed by the Chair. On motion by Mr. HUNTER, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill making appropriation for the transpor-tation of the United States mail steam service.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved to strike out the third section

This motion led to a long debate, in which Messrs.
WELLER, SEWARD, MALLORY, GWIN, ADAMS,
GEYER, and others participated; when the question
was taken, and it was decided in the negative.

Mr. HUNTER moved that the Senate insist on its amendments, and that a committee of conference be ap-pointed on the part of the Senate; which was agreed to. On motion by Mr. FITZPATRICK, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill from the House of Representatives to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to

nomestead bill. The CHAIR ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. CHASE appealed from the decision of the Chair. Mr. BUTLER moved to lay the bill on the table. Which motion took precedence; and the question hav-ing been taken by yeas and nays, it was decided in the

Senate; and a committee of conference was ordered on

The Senate adjourned from half-past five to meet at FRIDAY MORNING.

were taken up and passed:

A bill for the relief of David C. Cash and Giles U. Ellis A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the accounts of Thomas Jordan, assistant quartermaster in the United States army.

A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of John Rice Jones, deceased A bill to extend the right of pre-emption on unsurvey

ed lands in Minnesota and for other purposes.

A bill for the relief of Jacob Baker, of Sandusky City,

stead bill, to the bill to graduate and reduce the price of public lands to actual settlers and cultivators; and that bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. WELLER, from the Committee of Military Af

fairs, to which was referred House bill to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army, reported it back without amendment, and asked its immediate considera-The Senate then spent a brief period in Executive

Mr. WELLER, from the Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the army appropriation bill, made a report thereon; which was agreed to by the Senate. Mr. BROWN called up a resolution introduced by him for paying certain papers in Washington for the publication of such portion of debates as appeared in those se-

veral papers during the last and present Congress.

Mr. CHASE moved to insert the National Era: which The question was then taken on the original proposition, and decided in the negative : Yeas 18, nays 22

which was considered and passed.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Pensions, reorted House bill for the relief of Jonathan Pearce, of Muskingum county, Ohio, and asked its immediate conand it was read a third time and passed.

Mr. TOOMBS submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into

the part of the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the navy appropriation bill, reported that

another committee be appointed; which was sgreed to.

The following bills were then considered and passed:
A bill for the relief of Rosalie Caxillo.

A bill declaring the southern boundary of New Mexico. A bill for the relief of Patrick Gass.

A bill for the relief of A. S. Longberry. A message was received from the House, stating that it had agreed to the resolution of the Senate extending the time of adjournment, with an amendment to strike at eight clock A. M., provided that no motion other than to adjourn shall be taken by either House after four

o'clock this lay.

The Senate at once agreed to the amendment.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred House bill for the relief of Capt. Thomas A Catesby Jones, reported it without accend-ment, and asked its immediate consideration; and the

the part of the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the naval appropriation bill, reported that the committee had yielded all save that amendment which secured myal reform; an amendment very dear to the committee from the magnitude of its importance generally and to the navy in particular. The committee was not lisposed to yield that, and hence had been unable to

Mr. PFARCE moved that the Senate recede, which the on motion by Mr. MASON, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to carry into effect the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain of the 5th of June, 1854.

Mr. PFARCE would not interpose any objection, but he was opposed to the whole treaty, and desired it to be so understood.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. JONES, of Iowa, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred House bill for the relief of the heirs of Capt. Thomas Borter, reported it back and asked its made a report, to the effect that the alteration was made

ollins mail steamers.

Mr. STUART moved that the Senate insist, and that another committee be appointed.

Mr. BAYARD contended that the Senate should adhere; that not to sustain the amendment would be a vio-lation of public faith; that it would be better the whole

oill should be lost than the amendment not to prevail.

Mr. SEWARD was prepared to argue the question elaorately, and was prepared with facts
Mr. WELLER moved that the Senate adjourn; which

And the Senate adjourned to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1854.

Mr. HOUSTON asked that a message might be sent to the Senate requesting the return of the civil and diplomatic bill, that an error might be corrected which had been made in the report of the action of the House on the amendments of the Senate thereto.

Mr. HAVEN objected, giving notice that he should object to the consideration of any measure whatever until the river and harbor bill should be taken up and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of

referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state o the Union.

Mr. HOUSTON presumed that his motion was a privi-

leged question, as it was to correct an error in the report of the action of the House on the amendments of the Senate to the civil and diplomatic bill. The House had agreed to the amendment for the construction of a marine hospital at New Orleans and other places, but in the report of the action of the House sent to the Senate it was stated that that amendment had been rejected. He desired the bill returned from the Senate that this error might be corrected. Mr. HAVEN was the last man who would throw any

obstacle in the way of the passage of the civil and diplomatic bill; but there was another ordinary appropriation bill, which had a majority in both Houses, which ought to be first taken up; and he insisted that the people were entitled to some consideration as well as the Gov-

Mr. ORR said that the gentleman from New York desired the House to take up and refer the river and harbor bill out of its order and out of its place, and before the homestead bill, which was the first considered, the first passed, the first returned from the Senate, and the first upon the Speaker's table. He yesterday objected to the taking up of the river and harbor bill, and he supposed that the gentleman from New York now desired to throw every obstacle he could in the way of carrying on the Government. The gentleman might do so if he chose; but he would say to the honorable member that he would not withdraw his objection to the taking up of that bill out of its order.

A message was here read from the Senate, announcing that that body had insisted on those of its amendments to the civil and diplomatic bill which had been disagreed to by the House, and had appointed a committee of con-ference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses

The question was then taken, and the House agreed to the appointment of a committee of conference. RECIPROCITY TREATY.

A message having been received from the President o the United States— On motion of Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, it was taken up and read, as follows: Washington, August 2, 1354.

To the House of Representatives : I herewith transmit to you a copy of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, negotiated at Washington on the 5th of June last. It has been concurred in by the Se-

this treaty, I recommend the passage by Congress, at the pre-sent session, of such a law as is necessary on the part of the United States to give effect to its provisions.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

but also the Clerk. The testimony distinctly stated that the gentleman from Michigan went to the Clerk of the House to have the alteration made about which so much had been said. Supposing that the alteration was imma-

ALTERATION OF THE RECORDS. Mr. CAMPBELL, from the select committee on ubject, made the following report:

The select committee appointed to investigate the al-terations made in House bill No. 342, to aid in the con-struction of a railroad in the Territory of Minnesota, "and also in regard to all other cases of interpolation of bills or joint resolutions of the House during the present session," in considering the latter branch of the subject of their inquiries, have unanimously agreed upon the fol-

owing report: That they have taken testimony in regard to the interpolation of the joint resolution fixing the compensation of the employes in the Legislative Department of the Gov-ernment, which is herewith submitted. They have come to the conclusion that the words "and public folders" were interlined and read at the clerk's deak through mistake. It appears that Messrs. WENTWORTH (of Illi and Florence made an effort to procure the said altera-tion through Mr. Curtis and the committee who had reported it; but there is no evidence to show that they perted it; but there is no evidence to show that they sought such change by any improper means. On application to Mr. Curtis he (Mr. C.) took a copy, (not the original resolution.) and, as a private memorandum for his own use, interlined in pencil in said copy the words mentioned. The original as well as said copy were carried to the clerk's desk by the Speaker's page, and at the same time Mr. Wentworth (of Illinois) said to the clerk (call right; all right; From these feats Mr. Barclay. "all right; all right." From these facts Mr. Barclay, the journal clerk, inferred that the committee had directed the change, and he accordingly interlined upon the original resolution the said words, "and public folders." The resolution was then twice read, and the yeas and nays on a suspension of the rules were partly taken, when the attention of the House was called to the interpolation. Thereupon Mr. Cuntis, having announced that it was not authorized by the committee, the Speaker ordered the words to be stricken out, and the resolution was then passed in the form in which it had been agreed

on and reported by the Committee on Accounts.

The committee therefore think that none of the parties had any fraudulent or improper design in regard to this

The report was laid on the table and ordered to be

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, from the same committee, made a majority report on the subject of the alterations made in House bill to aid in the construction of a railroad in the Territory of Minnesota. After stating all the cir-cumstances attending the alteration, the committee say that Mr. Forney thought the change of the word "or" to that of "and" in the bill was unimportant, and that in directing the alteration was governed by a practice which Gen. Patten, engrossing clerk of the Senate, had assured him prevailed with regard to mere verbal alterations, in cases where the design of bills was well understood. After a careful review of the evidence, the committee do not impugn the motives or intentions of those who made the leading the road alteration, but, on the contrary and the motives or intentions of those who made the to a point opposite Alexandria impugn the motives or intentions of those who made the alteration, but, on the contrary, acquit them of any criminal or improper purposes. Mr. Strukes, of Michigan, thought that it was proper to make the change to put the bill in the shape in which it passed the Committee on Public Lands, and the Clerk, moved by representations made to him, directed the change under the influence of

the same sentiments. The committee, however, express, in strong language, their conviction that any unauthorized change in the text of a bill which is passed is of the most dangerous tendency, and are of the opinion that those who make uch alterations deserve severe censure.

In conclusion, the committee report a bill restoring the Minnesota land bill to its language before the alteration of the word "or" to "and," and providing that in no event, nor by virtue of any act heretofore passed, shall the Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer of that Territory have power to designate the company or companies to whom the benefit of the land granted by the bill shall

in the bill subsequent to its engrossment, and that was read a third time and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and passed.

The fellowing private bills were taken up and the fermina were detected to the consideration of the residuous till when passed the female and was approach to the bill with passing to the fermina were more due to the female taken the female take

report a resolution authorizing the committee to continue their investigation at the next session.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he was instructed to say that the committee had thoroughly investigated the sub-ject, and asked to be discharged from its further con-sideration. sideration.

Considerable debate ensued, when the committee was

discharged from the further consideration of the subject Yeas 95, nays 78.

Yeas 95, nays 78.

The reports were then laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The bill reported by the majority was then read twice by its title, as follows: "A bill declaring the true intent and meaning of the act approved June 29, 1854, to aid in the construction of a railroad in the Territory of The question being on ordering the bill to a third read-

mr. CRAIGE moved a substitute therefor repealing he Minnesota land act; which was agreed to: Yeas 105, nays 59.

The bill, as amended, was then read the third time and passed, and the title changed so as to make it read "A bill to repeal an act to aid the Territory of Minnesota in

the construction of a railroad therein. THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. HUNT rose to a privileged question, which he said he felt it his duty to offer to the consideration of the House, inasmuch as no action on the subject had been preposed by gentlemen on the other side of this body.

preposed by gentlemen on the other side of this body. He submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved**, That John W. Forney, the Clerk of this House, by directing and causing to be made the alteration in House bill No. 343, entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad in the Territory of Minnesota," mentioned in the report of a special committee of this House, has falsified a record of this House, in violation of the parliamentary law and of his sworn duty; and that the said John W. Forney, Clerk of the House of Representatives, should be and he is hereby removed from the office of Clerk of this House.

Mat. HUNT said that this was a matter which concerned.

Mr. HUNT said that this was a matter which concerned the integrity of the proceedings of the House, the per-sonal honor of its members, and the character of the na-tion. The Clerk of the House was an informed and ex-

repeal the act named in his resolution.

It was said in one of the reports that the Clerk had not acted from a corrupt motive. He presumed it was meant to be said that the Clerk might have had no personal interest in the matter that appeared to the committee, and that he had not been bribed. He did not look to the mo-tive of the Clerk, which in this case he could not know, but he looked to the act itself, to the character of the House, involved in the integrity of its proceedings; to the maintenance of the parliamentary law, confided to them by their constituents; and he thought they owed it to the character of the nation, to the character of the House, to their own individual konor to maintain the integrity of their proceedings, and to remove him who, having falsified their records, was no longer worthy the confidence of the House and the nation. In bringing this

matter before the House he had acted upon the suggestions of his own understanding, directed by his views of right.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, said that there was no necessity on the part of the House, nor did he conceive it to be their duty, to take the action indicated by the resolution of the gentleman from Louisiana. The reports submitted by the select committee both stated conclusively that there was no fact showing any culpability on the part of any individual having any connexion with this on the 5th of June last. It has been concurred in by the Senate, and I have no doubt that the ratifications of it will be soon exchanged. It will be observed that by the provision of the 5th article the treaty does not go into operation until after legislation thereon by the respective parties.

Should Congress, at its present session, pass the requisite law on the part of the United States to give effect to its stipulations, the fishing grounds on the coasts of the British North American Provinces, from which our fishermen have been heretofore excluded, may be opened to them during the present season, and apprehended collisions between them and British fishermen avoided.

For this reason, and for the purpose of securing to the citi.

Svely that there was no lact snowing any culpability on the part of any individual having any connexion with this matter. He thought that the facts disclosed by the reports showed that there was not the slightest intention on the part of any person connected with the alteration to commit an impropriety, much less a fraud. He had seen no facts to convince him that there was even an intention to commit an impropriety. He repeated there was no necessity for the action proposed by the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. ORR said that the reports which had been made by the members of the select committee entirely exone-

For this reason, and for the purpose of securing to the citizens of the United States, at the earliest practicable period, other advantages which it is believed they will derive from (Mr. STEVENS,) who reported the Minnesota land hill House to have the alteration made about which so much had been said. Supposing that the alteration was imma-On motion of Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, the message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Supposing that act was a way were a committeed to make it, until he was told by a clerk of the Senate, who had had much more experience in such matters than the Clerk of the

House, that it was customary to make such changes.

He (Mr. O.) had no doubt that the parties who went to Mr. STEVENS and induced him to make the alteration had a fraudulent purpose in view; he had no doubt they had ere entrapped into making the change, supposing that

t was an immaterial one. Mr. CHANDLER said that he listened with interest to the reports of the select committee, and was compelled to believe that a gross error had been committed—one which called for the deliberate consideration, perhaps the censure, of the House. A proposition was now made to strike down the Clerk for his participation in this mat-ter, even before he could be heard. He was no political riend, scarcely a personal friend, of the Clerk. were so antagonistic in their politics that there had grown up but little friendship between them. But he asked that before this blow should be struck the Clerk ould be heard. Our laws punished no man without

Mr. CAMPBELL, though politically opposed to the Clerk, thought that it would be an act of injustice to have hasty action upon the resolution. As a member of the select committee, after a most careful and elaborate investigation of the whole subject, he had come to the conclusion that so far as the gentleman from Michigan and the Clerk were connected with the alteration, it was rather the result of a disposition to accommodate friends, or negligence in examining into the matter, than any im-proper or selfish purpose. He suggested that the House elay further action until next December, when the tesmony will have been printed.

Under the operation of the previous question the res ution was disagreed to: Yeas 18, nays 154.

COLT SELECT COMMITTEE. Mr. LETCHER, from the Select Committee appointed investigate whether improper means have been used during the present Congress to procure the passage or defeat of the bill to extend Colt's patent, or any other measure, submitted a report, stating that four members of the committee had prepared reports. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD. Mr. McMULLEN, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill authorizing the extension of the Alexandria and Washngton railroad into the District of Columbia, suba report, recommending that the Senate recede from their a provise be added therete suspending the operation of the amendment for two years, from and after the first January, 1855, at the end of which time, if the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company shall not have completed a railroad to Alexandria and have the same in The report was agreed to.

BOUNTY LANDS.

On motion of Mr. COBB, the bill of the House to repeal the first provise of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved September 28, 1850, was taken up, read the third time, and passed.

MINNESOTA LAND ACT-AGAIN. Mr. LETCHER said that he would do what he had never done before—move to suspend the rules to enable him to submit a motion to take up the bill for the relief f Thomas Bronaugh, returned from the Senate with an

The reading of the amendment was called for, when it was read, and proved to be the bill passed by the House repealing the Minnesots land act.

The amendment was concurred in. HOMESTEAD BILL

Mr. DAWSON said that he had made several ineffectual attempts to bring to the consideration of the House the comestead bill, as amended by the Senate. Had he suc-

wo parties in his House whose bills have been connicting with each cher.

[Cries of "oller," and "hear him."]

The SPEAKE stated that objection having been made, the gentleman child not proceed in his remarks.

The question tas then taken on the motion of Mr. Dawson, and it was decided in the negative.

Mr. HIBBARD moved that the House concur in the

Mr. HIBBARD moved that the House concur in the request of the Sente for a committee of conference on the disagreeing vees of the two Houses on the Post Office appropriation bill which motion was agreed to.

Mr. ORR moveds suspension of the rules to enable him to submit a motion to take up the joint resolution of thanks of Congressand the presentation of a medal to Capt. Duncan N. Intraham, returned from the Senate with amendments; thich motion was agreed to: Yeas 109, nays 34. 109, navs 84.

The House then preceded to consider the amendments of the Senate to the said joint resolution, when they were concurred in. So the resolution is passed.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL. Mr. KERR moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of taking up the resolution of the Senate authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of Hentenant-general by brevet for eminent services; which motion was disagreed to: Yeas 71, nays 80. NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. PHELPS moved a aspension of the rules for the purpose of taking up the navy appropriation bill, returned from the Senate with amendments, that it might be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. It was, he remarked, one of the general appropriation bills.

Mr. CAMPBELL. So is the river and harbor bill.

Mr. HAVEN. If the gentleman will include in his motion the river and harbor bill, we will agree to his motion unanimously.

Mr. PHELPS declined to include in his motion that

And the question being taken on the motion to suspend the rules, it was decided in the negative: Yeas 101, nays 56, two-thirds not voting in favor thereof CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

the integrity of the proceedings of the House, the personal honor of its members, and the character of the nation. The Clerk of the House was an informed and experienced officer; he well knew parliamentary law, and thoroughly understood the business of his office. With this knowledge and experience he had knowingly and deliberately directed and caused to be made an alteration which falsified the proceedings of the House in the bill to which he had referred, and to such a degree that the House had felt it to be its duty, with almost one voice, to repeal the act named in his resolution.

It was said in one of the reports that the Clerk had not acted from a corrupt motive. He presumed it was meant to be said that the Clerk might have had no personal infrom nine of their amendments and to recede from their disagreements to five of the Senate amendments, with amendments. He further stated that the Senate had re-ceded from their amendment appropriating \$500,000 for the continuation of the water-works for Washington and Georgetown, and that the House had receded from their disagreement to the item appropriating \$9,000 for com-pleting the improvement of Pennsylvania avenue west of 17th street. The Senate had agreed to reduce the sum for the completion of the bridge over the Potemac, near the Little Falls, from \$75,000 to \$15,000.

The report was adopted.

Mr. HUGHES moved a suspension of the rales for the purpose of taking up the resolution of the Senate pro-longing the session until Monday next.

Mr. HENN stated to the House that it was utterly im-

possible for the Enrolling Committee to compare all the bills which the House and Senate had acted on between this time (12 o'clock) and 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. HAVEN desired to make a suggestion. If it was the pleasure of the House to refer all the appropriation bills, including the river and harbor bill, he would have no objection to interpose to whatever course gentlemen might see fit to take.

Mr. ENGLISH objected. Mr. HUGHES then introduced his motion to suspend the rules, when——
Mr. HAVEN moved to suspend the rules to enable him to move to refer the general appropriation bills on the table; which motion was agreed to by a large majority. The river and harbor bill and the navy appropriation bill, each returned from the Senate with amend

were then taken up and referred to the Committee of the ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. HUGHES moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of taking up the resolution of the Senate pro-longing the session until Monday next.

Mr. HAVEN desired to say one word. He had labored faithfully to-day to accomplish what had just been done. After the remarks of the gentleman from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, (Mr. Hznn,) believing the correctness of what he had stated, he for one did not intend, and he honed their friends would not, to interpose any objection, if it was the will of the majority, to extending a fraudulent purpose to subserve; and he had as little doubt that the the time for adjournment. He was willing to sacrifice gentleman from Michigan and the Clerk of the House three days, although it would be painful to him, for the purpose of accomplishing the object he had in view.

The question was then taken on the motion to suspend

the rules, and it was decided in the negative: Yeas 79, navs 78, two-thirds not voting in favor thereof. Mr. PHELPS moved that the House go into Committee

of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. ENGLISH, at half-past twelve, moved that the House adjourn; which motion was negatived. FRIDAY, AUGUST 4. The ocean mail steamer appropriation bill having been returned from the Senate with an amendment—

Mr. HOUSTON moved that the House disagree to the

said amendment. Mr. WHEELER moved to lay the amendment on the table, (which, if agreed to, would defeat the bill,) upon which motion no quorum voted.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, a call of the House was ordered, when the roll was called, and a quorum re-

All further proceedings under the call were then dis-Mr. HOUSTON then withdrew his motion, when-ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE submitted a report from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the army appropriation bill; which was

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL. Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the river and harbor bill, submitted a report, which he explained, stating that it reduced the amount the bill by the Senate some fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. ORR stated that, although he believed the bill

Mr. ORR stated that, although he believed the bill a pernicious one, he had signed the report which had just been presented, believing it to be a just and fair one. He had no idea the bill would ever become a law.

A VOICE. We will see about that.

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, moved to lay the amendments on the table, (the effect of which, if agreed to, would be to kill the bill,) stating that he desired to get this subject out of the way for the purpose of taking up the bill to carry into effect the reciprocity treaty.

The motion was disagreed to: Yeas 68, nays 96.

The report was then adopted.

MAIL STEAMER APPROPRIATION BILL. On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the House rejected the amendment of the Senate to this bill.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to carry into effect the reciprocity treaty was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; which motion was agreed to.

The House then proceeded to consider the said bill; when it was read the third time. Mr. FULLER moved that it be laid on the table which motion was negatived. The bill was then passed.

Mr. HOUSTON said that it was utterly impossible that all the appropriation bills could be gotten through with by twelve o'clock. [It was now about juster to eleven.] The members of the Enrolling Committee of each House The members of the Enrolling Committee of each House had declared that no human power could prepare all the bills acted upon in the remaining part of the session. He therefore proposed that the House take up the resolution of the Senate extending the session until Monday, and modify it so as to prolong the session at least a few hours, if not a day. [Cries of "no," "no."] He felt it to be his duty to state these facts, that the House might take the responsibility of action on the subject.

Mr. WALSH and others objected.

Mr. HOUSTON moved to suspend the rules.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SESSION.

without success.

The SPEAKER. When twenty gentlemen call upon the Chair to enforce order, and twenty other gentlemen call upon somebody else, how is it possible that the Chair can be expected to preserve order? Though the sands of time should run out entirely, the Chair would not attempt to do business while such disorder prevails.

Mr. HOUSTON. The proposition is to extend—Renewed cries of "Order, order."

The SPEAKER The gentlemen from Alabama is one

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabams is out f order, and must take his seat. Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I understand—

Cries of "Order, order."
The SPEAKER. The Chair will arrest all debate as

ut of order. Mr. KEITT. Mr. Speaker, from-Loud calls to order.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan. Those gentlemen are out

of order who, without rising from their seats, call others o order.
Vociferous shouts of "order," cries of "put him out," and great confusion.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has need of the Sergeant-

The SPEARER. The Chair has need of the Sergeantat-Arms; he needs him much. The Chair now gives
notice that if similar disorder arises on this floor he will
take the responsibility of ordering the Sergeant-at-Arms
to take the offending member into custody and turn him
over for the action of the House.

[Loud cries of "good," and "that's right."]
The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Housron to suspend the rules, and it was decided in the

affirmative: Yeas 130, nays 37.

The House then proceeded to consider the joint resolution of the Senate extending the session to Monday next, when
Mr. HOUSTON moved to amend the resolution so as to make it provide for an adjournment on to-morrow, at eight o'clock A. M., "and that the two Houses adjourn

at four P. M. this day, to meet at twenty minutes before the hour of final adjournment."

Mr. CAMPBELL moved a substitute for the amend ment of Mr. Housron, providing for an adjournment of the two Houses on Monday next, at eight o'clock A. M., "provided that no motion other than to adjourn shall be taken by either House after the hour of four o'clock P.

M. of this day."

The substitute was agreed to, and the resolution as thus amended was passed.

NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL-AGAIN. Mr. PHELPS, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the navy appropriation bill, submitted a report; which was adopted THE GARDINER CASE.

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted a long report on the Gardiner case, accompanied by a bill to prevent frauds on the Treasury of the United States; which was read twice and committed, and the bill and report were ordered to be The report was also accompanied by a resolution, requesting the President to institute proceedings in law or equity against all such agents, attorneys, and confederates as may have assisted in procuring the allowance of the claims of Gardiner and Mears before the Board of Commissioners appointed under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo for the adjudication of claims on Mexico, in order to test their liability to refund the amount paid

them as such agents, attorneys, confederates, or assignees out of the money allowed by said commission to the said Gardiner and Mears.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. GREENWOOD moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of discharging the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed land; which

BUSINESS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE. The House, by consent, then proceeded to consider the business on the Speaker's table, for the purpose of re-ferring such bills as should not be objected to. Among the bills objected to was the homestead bill, re-

turned from the Senate with amendments. The Senate amendment to the bill for the relief of Henry Lewis, of Clinton county, Indiana, was consurred n. So the bill is passed.

A large number of Senate bills were then read twice and reterred to appropriate committees.

Senate bills to establish certain additional post routes

and granting the right of way to the Marysville and Be-nicia Railroad Company through and over certain lands of the United States in California were read three time and passed.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Mr. OLDS, from the committee of conference on the Mr. OLDS, from the committee on the Post Office appropriation bill, submitted a report; which was adopted REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER proceeded to call the committees for Mr. DISNEY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back Senate bill to relinquish to the State of sconsin the lands reserved for salt springs therein, with an amendment. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill read the

third time and passed. Mr. DICK, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate an insurance com-pany in the city of Georgetown; which was read twice Mr. DISNEY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back House bill allowing a further time of two years to those holding lands by entries in the Virginia military land district in Ohio, which were made prior to the 1st January, 1852, to have the same surveyed and patented; and it was read the third time and passed.
Mr. OLDS, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill abolishing the franking pri-

vilege; which was read twice and committed.

Mr. BARRY, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Collegiate Institute of Washington; which was read wice and committed.

Mr. COBB, from the Committee on Public Lands, re-

ported back Senate bill to establish a land district in Florida, to be called the District of Tampa; which was ead the third time and passed. sad the third time and passed.
Several other reports were received and referred.
Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, by consent, introduced a bill granting pensions to all persons engaged in the war of 1812 and the Indian wars prior thereto, and to their widows; which was read twice and appropriately re-

ferred. On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the select committee on the Smithsonian Institution was authorized to continue its investigation at the next session.

Mr. CAMPBELL, at half-past two o'clock, moved that

the House adjourn.

The SPEAKER stated that he had received an intimation that an Executive communication would in a few moments be sent to the House. The motion to adjourn was then negatived : Yeas 18,

nays 81-no quorum voting. A VETO MESSAGE. During the call of the roll a message was received from the President by the hands of Sidner Webster, Esq., his private secretary.

There were cries of "Read it" and "Go on with the

The call of the roll was continued and the result anounced, when The SPEAKER stated that if there was no objection he would present a communication from the President of the United States. Mr. HAVEN said that he was very anxious to hear the

message read; but he was desirous of making some remarks upon it, and did not desire it read unless under circumstances when they could take action upon it. If there was any power under which they could act on the message after it should have been read, he would not object. The SPEAKER decided that, objection having been

made to the message being laid before the House, and there being no quorum present, it could not be read. Mr. HAVEN repeated he desired action upon the mes-sage after it should have been read; and he did not wish sage after it should have been read; and he did not wish
to sit here for the purpose of hearing it read when he
could have no action upon it.

Mr. ORR said, under the resolution providing for the
adjournment of the session on Monday, the gentleman
could not act after four o'clock to-day. Suppose it should
take an hour to read the message—and he did not know
how long it was—the gentleman could not obtain legislation on it

Mr. LETCHER moved that the House adjourn; which notion was negatived.

A call of the House was then moved and lost: Yeas 19,

No quorum yet voting, at three o'clock the House ad-

Theenate then proceeded to the consideration of Ex-

MrIUNTER, from the Committee of Conference the digreeing votes of the two Houses en the civil and diplostic bill, reported that the committee were unable

nent: the committee.

MRIUNTER intimated that if the item for water for

The uestion was then taken, and the motion of Mr.
Adamshat the Senate recede from that amendment was

report; which was read but partially, when—
Mr. VELLER called attention to the fact that, not

agreed to.

mendments.

Mr. GWIN thought the Senate should make a stand or

The question was then taken on the second amend-ment, with the same result. The question was then taken en masse, and the Senate

The naval appropriation bill was returned from the House, numerous amendments of the Senate having been

actual settlers and cultivators. Mr. CHASE moved to amend the bill by inserting the

megative: Yeas 5, nays 27.

The army appropriation bill was received from the House, that body disagreeing to the amendments of the amendments of the meaning of the meanin

The Senate met at eight o'clock, and the following bills

A bill for the relief of Thomas C. Green. Mr. CHASE withdrew his amendment, being the home

tion : and it was read a third time.

Mr. PETTIT, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill for the relief of F. A. Whitney;

Resourced, That the Committee on the suachary inquire into the existing laws concerning navigation and the coasting trade, and report at the next session, by bill or otherwise, whether any, and if any what, changes in them may be necessary to cheapen the transportation of commodities and to promote the general interests of the country.

Mr. MALLORY, from the committee of conference on

the committee could not agree.

Mr. HUNTER moved that the Senate insist and that

bill was rad a third time and passed.

Mr. MALLORY, from the Committee of Conference on